We Lose Twelve Guns and a Small Train.

THE DESTRUCTION MADE BY OUR MEN.

Sixty Miles of Railroads Spoiled.

MUCH OTHER PROPERTY DESTROYED. Murder of Negroes by the Rebels.

PARTICULARS OF THE WORK.

WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Secretary Stanton to Gen. Dix. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3-9 p. m.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Brant's headquarters, dated at 9 o'clock this morning, gives the following results of Gen. Wilson's operations: Sixty miles of railroad were thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, Gen. Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than 40 days, even if all the material were on hand. He has destroyed all the blacksmiths' shops where the rails might be straightened, and all the mills where scantlings for sleepers could be sawed. Thirty miles of the South Side Road were destroyed.

Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many of the wast number of horses and mules cathered by his force. He reports that the Rebels slaughtered without mercy bulance train, and 12 cannon. The horses of the artilkery and wagons were generally brought off.

Of the canson, two were removed from their carriages, the wheels of which were broken, and thrown into the water; and one other gun had been disabled by a Rebel shot breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned. He estimates his total loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost fram Kantz's division.

A Rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg. The reports received as yet are too confused and conflicting to termine the magnitude of the force, or the extent of its EDWIN M. STANTON,

SPECIAL DISPATCHES OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

The Sixth Corps at Reims Station-A Big Fight Going on-Rebel Cavalry and Infaztry Engaged-The Result Unknown Egilronds.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2, 1864. mil messenger who arrived here from City which bth cavalry and infantry were engaged.

The boming of our guns and the answering volleys of infantry in addition.

nothing of the burned bridges.

Rebel Concentration in His Frant-Immense Results of His Raid-Vast Stores and Manufactories Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Saturday, June 2, 1864. Your Special Correspondent C. A. P. sends

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, ? All interest centers in the cavalry-the return of the Wilson and Kautz expeditions from the mission of de- could move. struction which it wrought upon the Danville and Richmond Railroad. Kantz got in to-day. His less does not exceed 350. Wilson has not been heard from the only one on which the enemy could depend for comsince his staff officer cut through yesterday, nor is aught munication with the South-east and South-west- that each regiment should endeavor to cut its way out known of the operations of the 6th Corps, save that it

started on a forced march to his relief. Kautz broke through dense woods, abandoning four through perfect familiarity with the country, he was best facilities for repairing it would require several and fences, and in some cases cutting their way with able to follow, would not permit the passage of these. His men return utterly fagged out.

The excessive heat of the last week contributed largely to their present pitiable condition. Day before

I just learn that the caiseons of Fitzhugh's battery. the only guns Wilson had with him, have come onthrough. This implies that the guns are lost.

Wilson will disentangle himself unless the exhaustion of the men shall prevent marching. Even in that case It is hoped that he will be able to sustain himself until the arrival of Wright's 6th Corps, since at last accounts he was near Reims Station, but nine miles fro Wright's point of starting at 2 p. m. yesterday.

The damage inflicted upon the enemy appears to be even greater than I supposed when writing last night. It includes the destruction of immense supplies, sawmills, &c. The guns in the fight at Stony Creek night before last were plainly heard in this army, and ft wee known it could be nothing else than Wilson fighting his

No means were taken to ascertain whether succor Troops from Danyille had also been brought up, and it was needed. Hundreds of negroes who had fallen in with the command have probably been rotaken. Gen. Smith made a demonstration from his front to-day, but will be works on Also veries that he the substantial earth-works, of which it is said they stood firing grape and cannister into the withdraw within his works on Also veries that he the withdrew within his works on discovering that by the mistake of a brigade commander, in marching his men

WILSON AND KAUTZ SAFE. NEW-DOCK TELEST.

Vol. XXIV No. 7,253.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 4, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

ain yet.

Mr. Kent of THE TRIBUNE was crowded off a ponday or two ago, himself considerably bruised, and his wounded, horse killed, notwithstanding the latter fell uppermost.

Wilson's Great Raid-Full History of the after a night's march, near daylight on the morning of Affair - Great Destruction of Railronds the 26th, halting there for about an hour. -Heavy Fighting-Desperate Efforts of

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1864. The special correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer has just arrived, with the following account of

the recent cavalry raid: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. NEAR PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 2-n. m.

The force composing the expedition consisted of Gen.

Wilson's own division, and that of Gen. Kautz, from Butler's department, the whole under command of the former, and numbered from 5,000 to 6,000 men. There bridges on the Nottoway River. were also with the expedition, three batteries of four guns each, half rifled ordnance and half light twelveunders, and one battery of small mounted howitzers. With this force Gen. Wilson set out at 1 o'clock a. m on the 22d ult., starting from the vicinity of Prince George Court-House. He crossed the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Reims Station, at which point Col. hess of the war, and longing for the return of peace on Chapman, with the 2d brigade of Wilson's own division had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy, who, however, were easily driven. Thence the expedition moved by way of Dinwiddle Court-House, toward Petersburg and Lynchburg, on the south side of the railroad, which they struck at Ford's Mills, near Suther land's Station. They then moved down the road, Gen.

the road as they moved. At Ford's Station they captured two trains, compris ing 16 cars with the locomotives. They were laden with refugees leaving Petersburg. After destroying the depot and the captured trains, the comman bivouncked at Ford's Station for the night.

Kauts in advance, as far as Ford's Station, destroying

Early on the morning the 23d they resumed their march, Gen. Kantz still in advance. Near Nottoway a force of Rebel cavalry, comprising two brigades, appeared on the right flank of our column, while moving ome distance along the south side of the railroad. Col. the negroes they retook. Wilson's loss of property is a Chapman of the 2d Brigade formed in line, and engaged to cross the Petersburg & Weldon Railroad at Stony small wagon train, used to carry ammunition, his am- the enemy. This was about 3 p. m., and the rencounter continued till nearly night, when the enemy was forced further south at Jarrett's Station, but it was ascertained

> Gen. Kautz, who had passed on before the enemy appeared, proceeded the same afternoon to Burkesville junction of the Petersburg with the Richmond and queutly shandoned. Danville Railroad. Here he destroyed all the depots, The crossing over Stony Creek is somewhat more railroad switches, and appurtenances, and tore up the than two miles from the station. The rebel pickets road as far as possible in every direction from the Juneion, after which he rested there for the night.

biveuacked at Nottoway Court-House, and on the after- to show a spirited resistance. They were, however noon of the 24th advanced across the country to Medber's Station, on the Danville Railroad, to meet Gen, the entire force marched to Greenville, and there bivouseked.

Staunton Bridge on the Staunton River, having com- hind it held their ground with great determination pietely destroyed every foot of railroad up to that

The distance from Burkesville measured on the map is about thirty-five miles, and adding to this portions of ing a passage at this point having been clearly demon -The Effectual Destruction of Bebel 18e South Side Road which were destroyed, the aggrestrated, Gen. Wilson dispatched Gen, Kautz up a leftgate would not be less than fifty miles, and probably hand road toward Reims Station. Gen. Kautz's dinore than that distance.

Known to some extent in the extreme West, but now structed a line of rife-pits in rear of the front line of Point this morning, says that when he left Seadquarters little used. Instead of using T rail, solid beams of battle during the night, left in them the lat Vermont Jesterday morning at daylight it was reported that the wood, technically called stringers, are placed upon the and 8th and 22d New-York, withdrawing the rest of 6th Cops, under Wright, had arrived at Reims Staties, and along their inner edges are fastened long his force a short time before daylight, and following tion, and that a severe fight was in progress there, in strips of fron known as strap rails. The stringers were Gen. Kantz to Reims Station. of yellow pine, and, being perfectly dry, it was only necessary here and there to pile on a few rails from an of the lebels were distinctly heard at headquarters. adjoining fence and ignite them to set the entire etruct- ported that the enemy, turning the right flank of the Several Rebel deserters who came into our lines on ure in a blaze. Miles of railroad might have been seen men in the breastworks, had captured the whole party. Thursdy night reported that the entire cavalry force at a time in flames, and at night the whole canopy of Gen. Kautz on reaching Keims Station soon found of the lebel army had been dispatched in pursuit of heaven was one glare of light. By day these conflagra- that the enemy were strongly posted at that point also. tions, adding to the already insufferable temperature of | and was she Petersburg papers of the 29th acknowledge that the atmosphere, rendered the heat almost intolerable. son, with the troops he had brought up from Stony Wilsordid his work effectively, and that it will require and many people living in the vicinity of the railroad Creek, passed along Kautz's rear, and was about to take several weeks to repair the damage to the track, to say were obliged to leave their houses and settle in cooler position on his left, but had hardly formed in line of localities.

The Great Cavalry Expedition—Return of kindled by the advance was often compelled to leave to some accounts) passing round to the rear.

The Great Cavalry Expedition—Return of kindled by the advance was often compelled to leave to some accounts) passing round to the rear.

The accounts of this jaffair are rather confused; but His Caissons Come Through—Powerful of left until after little experience, the plan was it appears that Gen. Wilson, perceiving that his com Rebel Concentration in His Proms—Imadopted of leaving the depots and other buildings to be mand was in danger of being surrounded, determined fired by those in the rear.

> and march them parallel with the railroad, then face Ohio and parts of the 5th New-York, 2d New-York, and about a regiment at a time toward the track, have them several other regiments foelonging to McIntosh's and and wagons we can well afford to lose, in consideration advance and ignite the section of the road in their front Chapman's brigades. The reports in regard to the of the irreparable damage done to their roads. and then resume their march. It was but the work of a facts of Gen. Wilson and the party accompanying him few minutes for each regiment to perform its part, and are vague and conflicting, and the simplest solution of the whole was accomplished nearly as fast as the column

It is only necessary to remind the public of what is already known, viz.: the fact that this railroad was now the only routerby which he could bring up troops or sup-plies to Richmond or Petersburg; and this being remembered, it is easy to appreciate the importance of the the cast side would conseal their movements. Dashing bered, it is easy to appreciate the importance of the the cast side would consea their models and swamps, over ditches destruction of so large a section of it. Even with the at full speed through woods and swamps, over ditches Jarrett's Station, and bearing southward crossed the about ten miles from Harper's Ferry and three miles to our the left of the railroad, between a force of the enter the cast side would consea their models. Jarrett's Station, and bearing southward crossed the about ten miles from Harper's Ferry and three miles to our the left of the railroad, between a force of the enter the cast side would consea their models. weeks to place it in running order-weeks of exceeding- the saber through Rebel troops, the greater part of Gen. ly precions time to the enemy; and, considering the difficulties which embarrass them, including army Pennsylvania, 1st District of Columbia, and 3d Newwants, want of materials, and constant liability to'in.

is torn up, is equally unavailable, and practically the doubtless killed and wounded in running this terrible Robel armyunder Lee and the Rebel Government are gauntiet, and many a horse and rider must have fallen isolated by an interval of many miles from all railroad in the brofk-neck chase through the woods. communication with the interior of Rebeldom.

To return to our parrative of the raid: The fore arrived in the vicinity of Staunton Bridge in the afterarrived in the vicinity of Stanton desirable to destroy moon of the 25th. It was of course desirable to destroy moment, some officers found time to cut the telegraph moment, some officers found time to cut the telegraph wires.

Our trains, including the ambulances and wounded, effort was made to effect this object, Gen. Kautz, who was still in advance, being essigned to make the at- must have been captured. The calasons of some of our tempt. It was found that the enemy were fully pre-batteries had been blown up before entering the fight at pared to defend it. Our approach had been heralded in advance, and militia called hastily together from eight adjoining countres had been concentrated at this point. were spiked, and as far as possible disabled. there were three lines, and in a sort of redoubt there ranks of the enemy till the

ment in time to oppose it with concentration. The loss sustained was 22, although the demonstration wakened troops as they advanced. One of our batteries was within ten paces of the mustles of their gans. There was also a battery of smaller guns higher up all the enemy's artillery, scores in number, at that point. brought to bear upon the bridge along which were. In addition to the men who came with Gen. Kapta

were three heavy guns.

The Sanitary Commission is beginning to distribute posted the enemy's sharpshooters, whose firing that others reach our lines occasionally, alone or in small along the Prince George country road, began to move arge quantities of vegetables—sauer kraut, onions, and somewhat troublesome. As soon as the character of squads, and the numbers missing will probably be yet from their breastworks to the rifle-pits. dried apples. The soldiers in the trenches are out of the defenses and the number of troops there was ascertobacco, and the time hapes more heavily than ever. tained, it was determined to withdraw, as any attempt OUR LOSSES 750 TO 1,000 I commend the want to the Commission's notice. No was pretty sure to be futile. The 1st District of Colum command, lost most heavily in this affair; but the entire oon bridge by a passing train and a stupid driver, a loss in the division was not more than 60 killed and

> From this point our raiders moved in a north-easterly direction towards Weylsburg, which they reached,

The 26th, 27th, and earlier part of the 28th wer the Rebels to Capture or Destroy our marked by few events of any importance, except that on the 27th the brigade of Fitzhugh Lee appeared on our left flank, which occasioned some little skirmishing, lasting, however, but a very short time, and attended with few, if any, casualties. This brigade was the one first encountered at Reims Station, and again at Not-taway Court-House, and appears to have followed our for the purpose of reporting our movements and the direction taken by us.

> Our route lay through Christiansville, across Meherris Creek at Sanford's bridge, and thence to the double

A considerable portion of the country passed through was inhabited by farmers owning few slaves, and cultivating their land chiefly by their own labor. Among reported that Fitzhugh Lee was kided in one of the these people, as among the same class clsewhere, a de gree of Union Seeling was found to exist, and they were almost unanimous in expressing their complete wearialmost any terms. In those sections where there were Wilson. He left Reims station at 8 a. m. of the 29th. negroes they flocked to us in large numbers, exhibiting with forty men of the 3d New-York Cavalry, and cutthe greatest eagerness to avail themselves of this ting his way through the Rebel pickets and also through chance for liberty. the hard times, is compelled to curtail his allowances of headquarters at exactly 10:20 a. m. The 6th Corps was menl, pork, &c., to the narrowest limits-a procedure immediately ordered out to the assistance of the cavwhich Cuffee finds exceedingly difficult properly to rec- alry, but by the time they arrived, which was near eveoncile with that of increasing his allotment of work by fixy per cent; and therefore he leaves in the very res. mained there until the afternoon of the 30th, employing nable hope of finding more profitable investment for

On the 28th we reached Nottoway river at double bridges. The 2d Ohio cavalry of McIntosh's brigade was, however, no force there large enough to give us the affernoon.

Creek station. It had been designed to cross some miles forcibly illustrated by the results of this raid. that the road at that point was guarded by a heavy force made up partly of militia and partly of troops sent up from Weldon. The design of crossing there was const

were met at the bridge, and no sooner had guard, comprising a squadron or two of the 3d Indiana Gen. Wilson, with the remainder of his force, had said all of the 2d Ohio, get over, than the enemy began driven back along the direct road to the station far enough to enable our entire force to get across. Less Kautz, who was to join him at that place, destroying as than a mile from the crossing the enemy were found in he advanced. After forming a junction at that station, heavy force, and Col. McIntosh's brigade, which was in advance, having formed in line of battle, soon became fiercely engaged. Under the fire of the enemy our men The work of destruction was resumed early on the contrived to form a slight breastwork of rails, logs, 25th, and by 3 p. m. we had reached the vicinity of stones, and whatever came to hand, and pying down be-

against several desperate charges of the enemy.

It was about an hour before sunset when the fight commenced. About 11 p. m. the impossibility of forcvision was followed by the wagon and ambulance The Danville Road was constructed in a fashion trains of the whole force, and Gen. Wilson, having con-

The men left with the led horses of the regiment, who remained to cover the rear, came in afterward and rebattle when he was attacked by a heavy force of in The rear of our column in moving past the fires fantry, a column of cavalry in the meantime (according

fired by those in the rear.

The mode in which this work of destruction was second in a direction nearly due south; Gen. Kants in the Surface of the Surface for in fact the rumors so far received are scarcely worth ing, fighting and vigils, during which time they have

Gen. Kautz seeing that every moment was increasing as best it could, by moving a few miles further down retreat under the cover of night toward Suffolk. Havthe railroad and crossing it, when the thick woods on Kautz's own division, consisting of the 5th and 11th hatan. York, with the members already stated of the 2d Ohio tails. yesterday men on the skirmish line, while fighting, fell terruption, it is doubtful whether they will succeed in and 5th New-York, and a few of other regiments, made safeep in their saddles. parsuing and firing upon them till they got within our The Weldon Road, although but a small portion of it picket-line on the Jerusalem Plankroad. Many were

> Col. Spear, commanding the 11th Pennsylvania, and the 3d New-York was the first to cross the railroad; and notwithstanding the hurry and excitement of the

batteries had been blown up before entering the fight at

them that by the time they had spiked their guns and mounted their horses, which the drivers had already

usiderably diminished.

It is said by some other men coming in that the Rebels shot and bayoneted many after they had surrendered.

you d-d Yankee," was the reply, "take that," accomanving the exclamation with a volley.

I hear that The Richmond Enquirer of the 27th urged that no quarter should be given to any of the raidersalleging that the death of every one of them would not be an equivalent to the Rebel Government for the damage done to it. This, if true, is the most conclusive testimony that could be asked as to the complete effectiveness of the raid. A prisoner captured near Reims | Ludlow of Barton's brigade, worked his mortars admi-Station states that Gen. Lee had sworn that not a single rably, and annoyed the enemy very much by the corraider should get back. He has evidently made stupendous efforts to make his oath good, for not a single crossing on the Weldon Road was left unguarded. The enemy had sconts out miles to the westward on every course as closely as was safe and convenient, doubtless road by which our troops could possibly approach, and carried information of the direction taken in time 40 enable them to meet us with a superior force at any

> were encountered at Stony Creek and Reims, but it is probably, the greater portion of their cavalry.

The first information brought to General Meade headquarters of Wilson's position was by Capt. Whit-taker of the 1st Connecticut and A. D. C. to General "De massa," under pressure of a portion of a cavalry column on the move, he reached ning, the affair was over. They took position and re-

was done most thoroughly for three or four miles. cumstances and results of this raid. Suffice it to say having the advance, drove the Rebel pickets before that, at the very worst, we may reckon on having a ne them some miles before reaching the bridge. There gain in our favor. One of the fundamental maxims of war is to operate on your enemy's communications any trouble, and we crossed without difficulty early in without endangering your own. Tried by this maxim. the soundness of Gen. Grant's strategy in selecting Thence we moved on toward Stony Creek, intending Petersburg as the objective point of his great movement from the Rapidan becomes strikingly apparent, and is

themselves meanwhile in destroying the railroad, which

Wilson's Men Coming In-The Sixth Corps Returns to its Old Position-Losses in Knutz's Division-Gen. Grant's Opiaion of the Ruid-Shelling Petersburg-Something Important on Foot.

pecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 3, 1864.

C. A. P. writes under date of Friday night, e'clock, that some portion of Wilson's command was coming in, and the 6th Corps returning to its position.

Wilson, finding it impossible to break through the nasses of the enemy, made a detour toward Suffolk.

The losses in Wilson's and Kantz's divisions must be nearly a thousand, mostly by capture. They also lost ten of twelve guns and thirteen hundred wagons which had joined their march through the country Considerable as the loss is, Gen. Grant says it is more than compensated for by the results, and declares this cavalry raid to be a brilliant achievement.

Gen. Smith's quarter-hourly shells thrown into Petersburg kindled a great fire on Thursday evening. The General has left the army on a short leave for his health. Gen. Martindale is in temporary command of the Eighteenth Corps.

Convalescent officers scarcely cured of their wounds are returning to the army rapidly, and are welcomed with respectful joy.

The Sanitary-Commission is distributing tobacco vegetables and other luxuries right in the trenches, The Onion movement in New-York is hailed with de ight; but the repeal of the Commutation was received with more satisfaction than over was any news sent to

the army. H. E. W. writes under date of June 30, to-day has been one of great activity in the new disposition of troops, and the indications are that something big is up.

Makes a Forced March Around the Rebels and Comes In Safely. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribone. Washingron, July 3, 1864.

The correspondent The Philadelphia Enquirer

ends the following additional news: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Seturday, July 2-10 a. m.

Gen. Wilson has come into our lines with the 3d

swore that not one of them should escape. The guns The Cavalry of the 3d, with whom I have just conversed, present a sorry picture, weary, dusty and althe matter is for the present to admit our ignorance, most worn out men, by twelve days' incessant march-

> marched 350 miles or perhaps 400 miles. Finding it impossible to cut through Rebel lines at Reims Station, and no help coming from the vicinity ing crossed Nottoway River about thirty miles below lines at Casin Point, five miles south-east of Fort Pow-

But the boat is going, and I have no more time for de-

ASSOCIATED PRESS AND OTHER-ACCOUNTS. Return of Kautz's Cavalry-Proposed As-

sault on the Rebel Works at Petersburg-The Enemy on the Alert-The Assault Abandoned - Fire in Peters-

NEAR PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 1, a. m. Gen. Kautz has returned with his cavalry. The Rebels gathered every mounted man in their con and, and taking advantage of the absence of Sheridan's nmand, threw their whole force upon Wilson and Kauts; but with surprising gallantry the latter suc-ceeded in cutting his way through. If is loss is severe in artillery and men. Wilson has not yet returned.

The damage inflicted on the Danville road is ther ough. One bridge over 300 feet long was burned. The Robels will be obliged to hanl their supplies from Hicks-

ford, a distance of 35 miles from Petersburg.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning the 18th Corps was expected to charge the enemy's works in their front. Martindale and Turner had advanced their fortified line in the night to the place previously occupied by the skirmishers.

At the time the contemplated assault was to be made, Barton's brigade, on the left of the 18th Corps, lying carried out

The enemy seemed to understand that the intentior was to advance our line by the occupation of his intrenchments. A storm of shot and shell from rifled bia Cavalry, Col. Baker's regiment, of Gen. Kautz's One reports that while lying in a swamp he heard guns and mortars was poured into our troops before another near him cry out, "I surrender." "Surrender, they had formed. Two or three volleys of musketry were exchanged. Soon the firing over the breastworks became heavy and regular, but few men were injured.

The Rebels showed themselves too strong at this point to warrant an assault. The 2d and 9th Corps had each made two attempts to take these very work when the army first arrived here. Mortars were freely used on both sides, and the Rebels, with unusual suceess, dropped their shells directly in our midst. Lieut rectness of his aim

The battery of 32-pounders at Gen. Smith's head quarters fired at regular intervals into the Rebel works

Capt. Butler and Lieut. Fleming, Aids to Gen. Butler, were wounded, the former in the knee, and the latter alightly in the breast.

All through the night the cannonading was heavy. specially on the right. A red glare overhang the city of Petersburg, and it

ings, and caused a conflagration.

Beturn of Gens. Wilson's and Kautz' Eniders.

A letter dated Bermuda Hundred, July 1 p. m., says that Gens. Wilson's and Kanta's cavalry have just returned from their recent raid.

They have destroyed from twenty to twenty-five milof the Danville Railroad very effectually.

force, and a heavy fight was the result. The loss was

Henter's Command at Charlestown, W. pect. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., July 1, Via Washington, July 3, 1864.

Gen. Hunter, with the whole of his command, has arrived safely at this point, without the loss to the army of a single pound of Government property, during a long and ardnous march of 500 miles over almost im passable mountain roads, and with scarcely any feed

He succeeded in defeating the enemy in five different the value of \$5,000,000 of our money, including all factories, tan-yards, mills, founderies, and furnaces in the Shenandouh Valley, as far as Lynchburg. The most important establishments were a branch of the Tredegar Iron Works, at Buchanan, working 500 hands, and the Military Institute at Lexington, with its ca pecious buildings and magnaine, containing a large

supply of ammunition, arms, &c. All the ratiroads and the canal on the route were to-

Our total loss in the expedition will get exceed 2,000. while that of the enemy, including prisoners, must be

The army is in excellent spirits, and, after being supplied with much-needed stores, will again so eard from in a locality where least expected. R. S. S.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. Rumors of a Rebel Raid-The Rebels approaching Martinsburg-Ewell in Com-

Rumors have been circulating here all day that a large Rebel force, under the command of Gen. Ewell, had attacked the Union troops at Martinsburg,

and compelled the evacuation of that place. The following information in regard to the matter has been received at headquarters, based principally upon ispatches from Harper's Ferry:

About daybreak this morning intelligence reached headquarters at Martinsburg to the effect that the Rebels were actually approaching in three separate the line of the railroad, and the third west of it.

It will be remembered that the department of the railroad is that of Gen. Hunter assisted by Gen. Sigel with Gen. Kelly and Max Weber. Gen. Kelly's force is at Cumberland, where no alarm or excitement

exists.

Gen. Sigel, on receiving this information, at one prepared to check the approach of the enemy, in order troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting com-menced in the neighborhood of Bunker Will, and com-in 1790 with the highest honors of his year. troops were drawn up, and at 5 o'clock fighting comtinued four or five hours, during which his cavalry fell siowly back to the infantry supports.

Martinsburg, which was accomplished in good order. He telegraphed the railroad company here as to the state of affairs, and all their trains and other movable gent in business, his practice was never large. property were safely moved away. Some heavy trains, filled with supplies for Gen. Hunter, were also taken to a place of safety.

but In this they were disappointed.

A dispatch received at 5 o'clock this evening states the left of the railroad, between a force of the enemy pelled successfully all attacks. All freight and passenger trains from the West were

worked successfully through last night, but no express which was sent against Hunter, who is understood to terests. have retired inte West Virginia, towards Gauley to
The period when Mr. Quiney was fitting himself for
await the arrival of supplies. Finding that Hunter had
active life, and when he first entered upon it, was one

aggerated, and that it will dwindle down to a small unprecedented in history, produced a corresponding raiding party, which will scarcely vonture far beyond fermentation of opinions and passions, increased and

day, owing to the exaggerated reports brought down by ugitives from Martinsburg.

of the County Volunteer Committee, in the Park, to-

JOSPAH QUINCY.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy died on Friday evening, July 2, at his country seat in Quincy, Mass., aged 92 years. Aside from infirmities of extreme age, Mr. Quincy was in good health, and rode out the day before

JOSIAH QUINCY was born at Boston on the 4th day of February, 1772. He was the fifth in descens from his emigrating ancestor, Edmund Quincy, who came to Boston with the Rev. John Cotton, in Septem-

ber, 1683. Edmund Quincy died in a very few years after his emigration, at the age of thirty-three, and

little is known of his previous history or that of his

That he was a person of some estate is proved by the fact of his bringing six servants with him: and that he was regarded as a person of consequence by the migrants appears from their electing him in May, 1634, one of the representatives of Boston to the first General Court. He was also the first-named of the Committee appointed to assess and raise the price to be paid to Mr. Blackstone for the relinquishment of his claim to the peninsula on which Boston stands. He purchased a tract of land at Mt. Wollaston, the Merry Mount of the graceless Morton, put to flight by Captain Miles Standish, and the scene of a remance of that name by the historian; Motley, afterward Braintree, now Quincy. portion of which has remained in the family to this day. The son of the first emigrant, Edward, born in England, and a child when his father died, lived all his life on the estate at Braintree; was a magistrate and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, and at the ime of the deposition of Sir Edmund Andress in 1689 was made one of the Provisional Government that re-placed him. His son, Edmund, born 1680, graduated as Harvard College in 1699, was a Member of the Council and a Judge of the Supreme Court, and sent to England by the Colony as its agent, in 1737, where he died, in London, soon after his arrival, February, 1737-8. The General Court erected a monument to his memory certain that there was infantry at both points, beside. is thought that some of our shells set fire to the build- in Bunhill Fields, where he was buried, and granted his family a thousand seres of land in the town of Lenox. His son, Josiah, born 1709, graduated H, C., 1728, was Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment, but not otherwise in public life; excepting that he was sent as Commissioner by the Government of the Colony to Pennsylvania in 755, to concert measures of defense against the French, and especially to obtain assistance toward the contemplated attack on Crown Point. He succeeded in his mission by the advice and assistance of Dr. Franklin, as clated in the Autobiography of that great man, and On their return they encountered the enemy in strong they ever after bore for each other, in Dr. F.'s ewn words, "the most cordial and affectionate friendship." ensiderable on both sides, with some captures of men | This gentleman, though verging toward seventy when the Revolutionary War began, was one of the few men The same letter states that heavy firing was heard in of fortune and rank who was a firm and unhesitating the direction of Petersburg last night. The result is Whig from the beginning. His youngest son, Josiah, known as Josiah Quincy, jr., he having died during the lifetime of his father, has his place in history as one of va.—His Great Raid—What he Accomplished—Another Movement in ProsSamuel Adams. He went to England as the agent of the Revolutionary party here to consult with the lead? ing Whigs there, but unfortunately died just before reaching land, on his return, April 24, 1775, at the early age of 31 years. By this untimely death his son, the subject of this no-

ice, was left at the age of three years to the care of his mother. Happily, that mother was a woman fully competent to the charge bequeathed her. She was the daughter of Wm. Phillips, a merchant of the first emnence in Boston, who amassed a fortune large for these days and vost for those, the bulk of which has survived engagements; in destroying Government property to the vicissitudes of three American generations, and is still in the possession of the present representative of the family. Her force of character and strong good sense prevented the passionate fondness of a young widow for her only child from injuring him by excessive adulgence. Indeed he used to attribute the excellent health which he enjoyed in so remarkable a degree during his long life in a great measure to his good early training, and the correct physical habits he sequired under his mother's tuition. A remarkable proof of the command under which she kept her maternal fondness when it came into collision with what she cencelved to be the best interests of her child, she exhibited in sending him away from her to school at Andover at the tender age of six years, in the year 1778. This was the prevailing notion as to the proper bringing up of boys at that time, and she consented to what must have been a most cruel separation, in the bolief that it was the best thing for him.

The Academy at Andover, thou but lately established, was the first incorporation of the kind made in Massa-chusetts, and, we believe, in the country. It took its name of Phillips Academy, which it still bears, from the Phillips family, which had chiefly endowed it. Is still retains a prominent place among preparatory schools, though it has been overshadowed by the Theo logical Institution, which, springing from the same root, has grown up by its side. In 1778, it was under the Mastership of the Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D., afterwards Hancock Professor of Oriental Languages at Harvard, and subsequently Professor of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary at Andover, in the establishment of which he was a main promoter. Dr. Pearcolumns—one by the way of the turnpike, toward Shepspeiled, it certainly was not from the sparing of the red. Many stories of his severities and occentricities lingered long about the scene of his despotic rule. He was however, a good classical scholar, and scourged a competent tency was then esteemed, isto his pupils. After eight years passed under this stern discipline, Mr. Quincy en-tered Harvard Cellege in 1786, being then fourteen that no movable property should be destroyed. The years of age. At Cambridge he distinguished himself

Upon graduating, he took up his permanent residence in Boston with his mother, and began the study of the Ascertaining that the force of the enemy was largely law with the Hon. William Tudor. In 1793, being then upperfor to his own, Gen. Sigel determined to evacuate barely twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of the law. . Though he had given due attention to his legal studies and was properly dilithe reputation, a good deal exaggerated, of being young man of good estate and large expectations, and clients were then, as now, inclined to give their bust-A force of the enemy also came by way of North ness, other things being equal, to men whose fees were of Petersburg. Gen. Wilson ordered his command to Mountain with a view, no doubt, of flanking our forces, their daily bread. But, besides this, his own thoughts were turned rather to public than professional life, by the example of his father and the expectations of his Petersburg, they struck for the railroad, crossed at that fighting had been going on all day near Lectown, cotemporaries. We have heard that fighting had been going on all day near Lectown, cotemporaries. We have heard that fighting had been going on all day near Lectown, about ten miles from Harper's Ferry and three miles to this circumstance, and blame himself for not having confined himself to the practice of his profession more that was moving in the direction of the Shepardstown closely. But & is not probable, from the turn of his pike and the command which Gen. Siged had left there mind and character, that he would have attained the to occupy the place. Both forces engaged were small, highest eminence at the bar, or, if he had, that his life and it is officially reported that our troops there had re- would have been as beneficial to his country or as happy to himself as it was made by his unstained and useful public eareer. The world might have gained a painte taking and thoroughly honest lawyer, but it would have train for the West left Baltimore this evening. At last lost a public man who spent the chief of a long life in accounts no injury had been done to the road or bridges. the discharge of important offices, without even the It is supposed that the invading force is the same suspicion of using them for his personal and selfish in-

cluded them, it is probable that the Rebels are now attempting a raid into Maryland.

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States, It is thought that their strength has been greatly ex- and the hopes and fears attendant upon an event so made more intense by the contagion of the French Gen. Sigel has fallen back to Harper's Ferry, and Revolution, which soon crystalized into the parties of holds the strong position on Maryland Hights. There the Federalists and the Democrats—or Republicans, as was great excitement at Hagerstown and Frederick to—they called thomselves at first. These were natural they called themselves at first. These were natural parties, having their origin in the constitution of human nature. It could not be but that different minds, RECRUITING.—It is now stated that Super-singular a political condition as the recognition of the visor Blunt will resume recruiting at the headquarters people as the source of power with very different eyes of the County Volunteer Committee, in the Park, to- The sanguine and hopeful, in the fullness of their faith morrow. This statement we will not youch for, as the in the virtue of the people, had no doubts of the success same has been frequently made before without being of the experiment, and looked with jealousy on the interferences of the Federal Government with the